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The textile industry produced 7 percent less goods in 1950 than in 1949, although it fulfilled the revised plan 101.2 percent. The production of the food industry was 8 percent less than in 1949, and the production of the tobacco industry was 11 percent less. The chemical industry fulfilled only 85 percent of its 1950 plan. The production of varnishes and oil paints was especially small.

Production of carbide was 14 percent greater than in 1949, spray 12 percent greater, and artificial fertilizer 4 percent greater. In value, the lumber industry fulfilled its 1950 plan 100 percent.

Industry of local significance fulfilled its 1950 plan 87 percent, or 2 percent less than in 1949.

The revised Five-Year Plan for Slovenia was fulfilled 96.3 percent in 1950. If forest exploitation is included, the Five-Year Plan was surpassed by 3 percent in 1950. The textile industry surpassed its Five-Year Plan 2 percent in 1950, the leather and footwear industry 0.5 percent, and the lumber industry 63 percent. The metal industry fulfilled 95.4 percent of its Five-Year Plan in 1950, the electrical industry 96 percent, nonferrous metallurgy 92.3 percent, the ceramics and glass industry 82.4 percent, the chemical industry 87.5 percent, the rubber industry 85 percent, the coal industry 90 percent, the paper industry 78 percent, the food industry 65.3 percent, and the power industry 69.6 percent.

The 1951 plan for industry of republic significance calls for a 7.5-percent increase in power production compared with 1950, 7.5 percent in coal production, 14 percent in the electrical industry, 7 percent in ceramics and glass, 17 percent in chemical products, 14 percent in building material, 3 percent in paper, and 2 percent in rubber. The total planned increase will be 1.5 percent as compared with 1950. The 1951 plan for the exploitation of lumber will be 5 percent smaller than in 1950.

In 1950 the number of white-collar workers was reduced by 4,720.

DISCUSSES SERBIAN PLAN -- Belgrade, Borba, 16 Jan 51; Glas, 17 Jan 51

At a recent meeting of the Serbian People's Skupstina, Serbian Premier Petar Stambolic stated that prewar Serbian coal production was 1,634,000 tons and 1950 production 3,267,000 tons. In 1947, industrial production amounted to 11 billion dinars; in 1948, 19.5 billion dinars; in 1949, 23.3 billion dinars; and in 1950, 30.6 billion dinars.

At present, there are 175,000 families in Serbian farm work cooperatives. Two thousand farm work cooperatives have almost one million hectares of land. In 1950, these cooperatives were given 1,382 tractors; 916 automatic binders, 805 disks, and 1,003 threshing machines.

The 1950 grain production was smaller than that of 1949 by 165,000 carloads, or 37 percent; sugar beet production by about 36,000 carloads, or 36 percent; sunflower production by about 5,200 carloads, or 50 percent, and potato production by 41,000 carloads, or 66 percent of the 1949 production.

In 1951, the refractory material factory is scheduled to produce 45,000 tons of refractory material, the dielectric material factory 4,500 tons of dielectric material, the magnesium and chromium factory 30,000 tons of high refractory bricks and 30,000 [tons] of sinter magnesite. The factory in Gole, which is scheduled to be completed in 1951, will have a capacity of 50,000 [tons] of caustically baked magnesite.

- 2 -

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In 1950, the Serbian government invested 500 million dinars for building roads, while in 1951 it is investing 1,321,000,000 dinars. Only kilometers of modern roads were built in Serbia between the liberation and the present. Next year 145 kilometers of modern roads will be built, namely Kragujevac-Rankovicevo, Belgrade-Valjevo, Tetovo-Kacanik, and Sjenica-Prijepolje. The Belgrade-Smederevo and Ruma-Sabac roads will be completed in 1952. Construction of the Raska-Novi Pazar railroad will continue this year, while the Markovac-Despotovac and Pec-Prizren railroads will be completed this year.

For the past 4 years, 49,000 hectares of land, or 63 percent of the Five-Year Plan, were forested and 154,000 hectares, or 66 percent, were reclaimed in Serbia.

Investments for national health will amount to 321 million dinars in 1951. Of this amount, 70,500,000 dinars will be allotted to the medical college. In 1947, there were 7,599 cases of malaria in Serbia, while in 1950 there were only 55.

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- 3 -

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